the smaller *Teriades* and *Hesperiæ* it flits over the grass in thousands; frequently it engages in play with others of its species, with the hilarity of the little *Theclæ*, but in a less degree. It rarely rises to a greater height than a foot or eighteen inches above the turf, and though its motions are swift and sprightly yet it is very easily captured. It is active through all the seasons of the year.

[To be continued.]

XXIX.—*Description of a new genus of British Marine Zoophytes belonging to the family* Eucratiadæ. By John Coppin, Esq., M.A.

[With a Plate.]

Nov. Gen. Salpingia.

(Derivation from *σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.*)

Char. Cells elongated, sessile upon a branched stem; apertures lateral, broader above than below, produced; base of cells surrounded by one or more spines and trumpet-shaped processes.

Salpingia Hassallii.

Char. Polypidom calcareous, branched, confervoid, jointed, punctated; cells in a single series, distant, elongated, sessile, upon a branched stem; apertures lateral, produced, narrow below, broad and straight above; stem very slender, dichotomously branched, dilating upwards to the base of each polype-cell; spines and trumpet-shaped processes springing usually out of the angle formed between the stem and the cells, and from the dilated portion of the stem on which the cell itself is seated.

Hab. Parasitical on small filamentous Fuci, together with the *Eucratea chelata.* Brighton: rare. June 1848.—Pl. X. fig. 3.

This is a very elegant production, certainly both generically and specifically distinct from any hitherto-described zoophyte, but displaying an evident relation to the genus *Eucratea,* which has been made the type of a distinct family, *Eucratiadæ.*

The appearance of this zoophyte under the microscope is very beautiful; the long and slender footstalks surmounted by the uniserial cells, with their curious apertures, the singular-looking but not inelegant trumpet-shaped processes, the entire polypidom being at the same time regularly and delicately frosted or punctated, all conspire to render this an exceedingly graceful microscopic object.

An attentive examination of the construction of the polypidom of this species, and a consideration of the position of the several

joints with which it is provided, render it extremely probable that the trumpet-shaped processes are the dilated footstalks upon which the cells themselves are ultimately to be developed.

The position of the several joints is not always exactly the same; one however is usually found at the commencement of the long footstalk, another near its termination and at the base of the trumpet-shaped process, a third between the cell and this process, and a fourth midway on the cell itself, which sometimes exhibits a constriction in the situation of the joint or line of division.

Occasionally also the spines, which would appear to be themselves trumpet-shaped processes in progress of development, are jointed.

The several branches forming the skeleton of the polypidom generally spring from the important trumpet-shaped processes, but occasionally also from the back of the polype-cells themselves.

This zoophyte is best examined with object-glasses of 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch foci, and will well repay a careful examination.

22 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, July 19th, 1848.

XXX.—*Algæ Orientales:—Descriptions of new Species belonging to the genus* Sargassum. By R. K. Greville, LL.D. &c.*

[Continued from p. 206.]

[With a Plate.]

Many of the species which I now propose to describe from time to time were communicated to me some years ago by my excellent friend Dr. Robert Wight, Surgeon on the Madras Establishment; a gentleman well-known by his valuable 'Illustrations of Indian Botany,' and for his untiring investigations into the vegetable productions of our Indian possessions. These Algæ were to have been published in the 'Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis,' a work undertaken by him in conjunction with Dr. Walker-Arnott, and calculated to add largely to the well-founded reputation of both parties. The second volume, however, having been unfortunately suspended, I have been induced in the mean time to give them to the botanical world in the present form, through the medium of the Botanical Society.

Wightianæ.

4. *Sargassum echinocarpum* (nob.); caule cylindraceo, ramosissimo; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, dentatis, uninerviis; vesiculis plus minusve ovalibus, petiolatis, petiolis latioribus, foliaceis; recep-

* Read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.